Legislative Update

Board of Scientific Advisors & National Cancer Advisory Board

M.K. Holohan, J.D. Office of Government and Congressional Relations



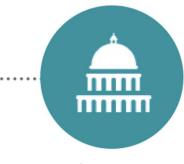
HOW NCI RECEIVES ITS FUNDING

NCI receives its funding, or appropriation, from Congress as part of the overall federal budget process.



STEP 1

The White House Office of Management & Budget (OMB) coordinates with federal agencies to formulate the President's Budget, which covers all federal agencies, including the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and National Institutes of Health (NIH), and reflects the President's priorities. The President submits the budget to Congress, which must pass appropriations legislation that funds federal agencies.

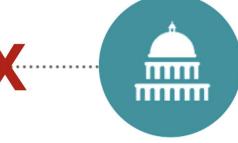


STEP 2

The Congressional appropriations committees consider the President's Budget as they prepare for the next fiscal year.



appropriations legislation



STEP 3

The appropriations committees finalize their legislative proposals, and the House and Senate consider the proposed legislation. Once passed and reconciled into a unified bill, Congress sends the legislation to the President.



STEP 4

The President signs the appropriations bill into law, making funds available to executive agencies, including NCI and NIH.

NCI Professional Judgment Authority

The National Cancer Act of 1971 gives the NCI Director special authority to submit an annual professional judgment budget directly to the President for review and delivery to Congress. This budget reflects NCI cancer research priorities and identifies areas of potential investment in cancer research.

Congressional Interest in Hearing from Cancer Researchers



May 2022: ACS CEO **Dr. Karen Knudsen** invited to House Appropriations FY23 Public Witness Hearing

March 2022: **Dr. Ruben Mesa**, AACI Board Member, invited by the House Energy & Commerce Committee to testify about diversity in clinical trials



May 2021: AACR President **Dr. David Tuveson** invited to House Appropriations FY22 Public Witness Hearing



BUDGET OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

FISCAL YEAR 2023

THE NIH DIRECTOR

April 7, 2022

Insights on the Federal Budget Process and What it Means for NIH Research

"It is important to note that in instances in which spending levels in the President's Budget for FY2023 are below the appropriations enacted for FY2022, the difference can be explained by the size of the later congressional increase, not the administration's intent to reduce the funding of NIH ICs." FY2022 vs. FY2023 (3/15/22) (3/28/22)

FY 2022 Enacted:

NIH: +\$3.24 B (+7.6%)*

NCI: +\$353M (+5.4%)

FY 2023 Proposed:

NIH: +\$16.1 B (+35.3%)**

NCI: -\$199M (-2.9%)

^{*}Includes \$1B for ARPA-H, transferred to NIH 4/15/22

^{**}Includes \$5B proposed for ARPA-H and \$12B for pandemic preparedness

House sets \$1.6 trillion cap for fiscal 2023 appropriations

Roll Call

'Deeming' resolution allows House spending bills to move forward, even though there's no deal yet between the parties

By Paul M. Krawzak

Posted June 8, 2022 at 2:58pm, Updated at 3:30pm

Deeming resolution sets top line discretionary funding and kicks off process

But... No agreement on defense/non-defense split

- Challenges in moving spending bills in election year
- Policy riders ?
- Many competing legislative priorities

House Markups - Plan to complete all 12 bills by the end of July

- Defense bill subcommittee markup set for 6/15
- Labor-HHS bill subcommittee markup set for 6/23

Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H)

- FY2022 Omnibus appropriated \$1 B, FY2023 Budget Requests \$4 B
- HHS Secretary Becerra transferred FY22 funding to NIH
- Authorizing legislation pending

House: Cures 2.0 (DeGette/Upton), ARPH-H Act (Eshoo)

Senate: ARPA-H Act (Murray/Burr)

Issues Remain – Structure, leadership, location, hiring authorities







Long List of Legislative Priorities

Expiring Authorizations ("must pass"):

- FDA User Fee Reauthorization expires 9/30/22
- SBIR/STTR expires 9/30/22
- National Defense Authorization Act (annual)

Other Priorities (possible action):

- American Competitiveness Legislation (in conference)
- ARPA-H Authorization (many questions remain)
- Pandemic Preparedness
- Build Back Better
- COVID Funding

June

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19 Juneteenth	20 Juneteenth (observed)	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

September

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
				1	2	3
4	5 Labor Day	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25 Rosh Hashana	26	27 Rosh Hashana (ends)	28	29	30	

July

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
					1	2
3	4 Independence Day	5	6	7	8	9 Eid al-Adha (begins)
10 Eid al-Adha (ends)	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24 31	25	26	27	28	29	30

October

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
						1
2	3	4 Yom Kippur (begins)	5 Yom Kippur (ends)	6	7	8
9	10 Columbus Day	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

August

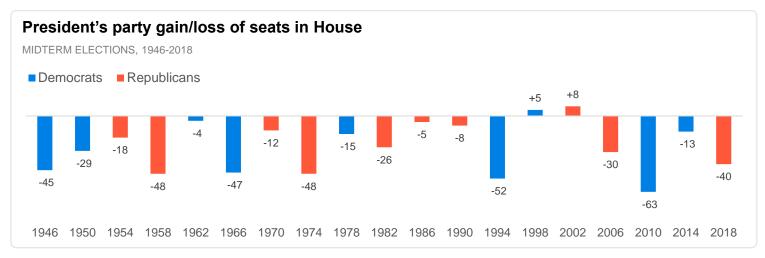
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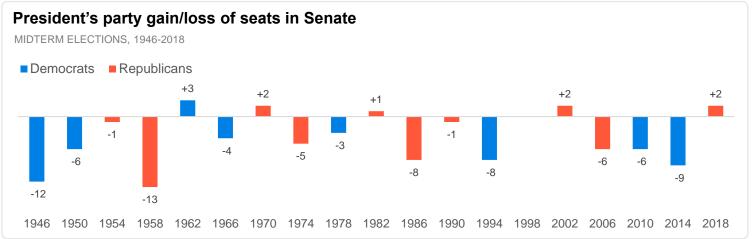
November

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8 Election Day	9	10	11 Veterans Day	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24 Thanksgiving Day	25	26
27	28	29	30			



Historically, the president's party loses seats in midterm elections



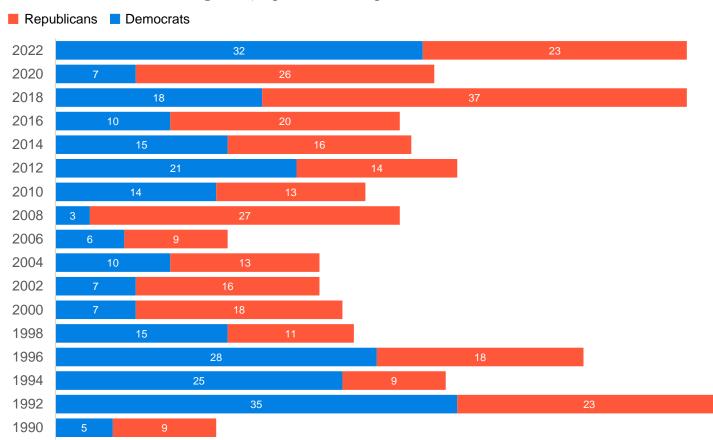


S O U R C E The American Presidency Project. S L I D E L A S T U P D A T E D O N 6/4/21



Democratic retirements have reached a 30-year high

Retirements from Congress, by election cycle



Update 6/9/22:

34 D and 25 GOP

^{*}Data includes retirements and members of Congress seeking a different office; does not include members of Congress who resigned from or otherwise vacated their seat before their term ends

Questions?

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